DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 382 519 SO 025 028

TITLE	Antidote: Civic Responsibility. Connecticut Law.
INSTITUTION	Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International, Washington, DC.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
PUB DATE	93
CONTRACT	93-JS-CX-005
NOTE	15p.; For related lesson materials, see ED 372 024. For other state supplements, see SO 025 022-066.
AVAILABLE FROM	Phi Alpha Delta Public Service Center, 1511 K Street, N.W., Suite 611, Washington, DC 20005.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Instructional Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Teaching Guides (For Teacher) (052)
EDRS PRICE	MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*Citizenship Education; *Constitutional Law; *Criminal Law; Drug Education; *Drug Legislation; High Schools; Illegal Drug Use; Intermediate Grades; Junior High Schools; *Law Related Education; Middle Schools; Resource Materials; Social Studies; State Legislation
IDENTIFIERS	*Connecticut; Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

ABSTRACT

Designed for middle school through high school students, this unit contains eight lesson plans that focus on Connecticut state law. The state lessons correspond to lessons in the volume, "Antidote: Civic Responsibility. Drug Avoidance Lessons for Middle School & High School Students." Developed to be presented by educators, law student, or attorneys, the state lessons are interactive and sequential, although individual lessons can stand alone. The document includes legal information about driving while intoxicated, drug offenses, sentencing, and drug and alcohol statutes written specifically to combat juvenile abuse. (RJC)

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Antidote: Civic Responsibility

Connecticut Law

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SO 025 038

Lesson 1

1. Has Aimee violated any state laws? Have her parents?

Aimee has violated no Connecticut law as there is no law which makes a minor liable for an unintentionally dangerous act toward another minor.

Aimee and Carrie's parents, however, may be in violation of Connecticut law. There are two statutes the parents could be charged with violating. Conn. Gen. Stat. §53-20 (1985) prohibits any person from willfully or negligently depriving any person of proper physical care. This violation can be punished by a fine of up to $500 and /or imprisonment of up to 1 year. Conn. Gen. Stat. §53-21 (1985) prohibits persons from unlawfully or wilfully causing or permitting a child under 16 from being placed in a situation where her health is likely to be injured. The penalty is the same as above.

2. Does state law allow 17 year old Tyrell to drink a glass of wine with his dinner without his parents' consent?

Connecticut law possibly allows Tyrell to drink wine with dinner. There is no express prohibition barring minors, persons under 21, from consuming alcohol. The law, however, does bar minors from possessing alcohol in public places, places open to the public, on streets, and on highways. Conn. Gen. Stat. §30-89 (1990). Minors may possess alcohol in any of these public places under 3 exceptions: 1) if a person over 18 is an employee or permit holder under section 30-90A and s/he is possessing alcohol in the course of her/his employment; 2) a minor who possesses alcoholic liquor on the order of a practicing physician; and 3) a minor possesses alcoholic liquor while accompanied by a parent, guardian or spouse who has attained the age of 21. Consequently, since Tyrell is in his own home, not a public place, despite his parents lack of consent, he apparently may drink a glass of wine.

3. Is Maria violating any law when she tells her roommates whom to call to buy marijuana?

It is a violation of Connecticut law to possess a controlled substance without a prescription. Maria, although she did not personally possess marijuana according to the facts, did provide critical information to her roommates so they could acquire the marijuana. In Connecticut, a person is guilty of conspiracy when, with intent that conduct constituting a crime be performed, she agrees with one or more persons to engage in or cause the performance of such conduct, and any one of them commits an overt act in pursuance of such conspiracy. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53a-48 (1985). Thus, if Maria's roommates committed an illegal act, Maria too is in violation of the law.

4. Have Adam and Alex broken any laws other than those against drinking and fighting?

Since Joe died as a result of his interaction with Adam and Alex, they will likely be charged for their behavior. There are several possible charges. One charge might be criminally negligent homicide. One is guilty of this when, with criminal negligence, he causes the death of another person. Conn. Gen. Stat. §53a-58 (1985). Alternatively, the twins could be charged with assault in the third degree if they, with intent to cause injury to another person they caused such injury, or if they recklessly caused physical injury to another person. Conn. Gen. Stat. §53a-61 (1993 Supp). Both charges carry the same penalty range, that of a class A misdemeanor.

5. Has Jose violated any state law even though he is not drinking? Has Carlos or TJ violated any state law?

Yes, Jose has likely violated Connecticut law. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 14--111a (1987) makes it illegal for a person under the legal drinking age of 21 operating a motor vehicle, unless accompanied by his parent or guardian, to possess any alcohol beverage in the vehicle. The minor possessing alcohol will have to appear at a hearing before the commissioner of motor vehicles or an authorized commissioner to show cause why his license should not be revoked. If it is shown the minor knew the alcohol was in the vehicle his license can be revoked for up to 60 days. Id. Jose, although he is not drinking, is in violation of this section, unless his brother Carlos is his legal guardian (which is not likely).

TJ, and possibly Jose, is in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. § 30-89 (1990). This section prohibits minors from possessing any alcoholic liquor on any street or highway or in any public place or place open to the public. The exceptions mentioned above in question #2 still apply. Jose's possible violation depends on strictly how "possess" is defined. Arguably, since alcohol was in the vehicle Jose was driving and in control of, he is in possession of that alcohol and in violation of the law.

Carlos is not in violation of any Connecticut law.

6. Is Dr. Melrose violating any state or federal law by prescribing pain killers without conducting an examination or determining need?

Dr. Melrose is violating not only state law, but federal law too. Under 21 U.S.C.A. § 829, a physician must have a legitimate medical purpose for dispensing drug, and the act of dispensing or prescribing drugs should be within the usual course of professional conduct. U.S. v. Varma, 691 F.2d 460 (1982), U.S. v. Jamieson, 605 F. Supp. 119 (1985).

Dr. Melrose's patients, if they do not provide him with a bona

fide reason for needing the painkillers, may also be breaking the law. 21 U.S.C.A. § 843 prohibits knowingly or unknowingly acquiring possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge.

Dr. Melrose is, in addition, violating Connecticut law. Distributing, selling or prescribing controlled substances without a valid medical purpose is a violation of the law. The section under which he will be charged depends on the substance at issue and whether or not Dr. Melrose is a drug dependent person. Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 21a-277-278 (1993 Supp.)

7. **Is Danielle violating any law by taking only one or two pills from someone else's prescription?**

Danielle is violating several state and federal laws. Since she is in effect dispensing prescription drugs to herself, she is violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 829, which prohibits dispensing any controlled substance which is a prescription drug without the written prescription of a practitioner. She is also violating 21 U.S.C.A. § 843, which prohibits knowingly or unknowingly acquiring possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge and 21 U.S.C.A. § 844 which prohibits simple possession of a controlled substance unless such a substance was obtained by a prescription. The seriousness of her crime under drug control codes will depend on the type of drug which she is taking and how the drugs are used.

Connecticut law prohibits intentionally depriving another of property or appropriating property to one's self where the individual wrongfully takes, withholds or obtains the property from the owner. Conn. Gen. Stat. §53a-119 (1993 Supp.). Specifically, Danielle would be charged under subsection (1) embezzlement which is defined as when an individual wrongfully appropriated to himself or to another property of another in his care or custody. If Danielle was dispensing or giving away the pills she took, she would be in violation of one of two Connecticut laws depending on 1) whether or not she was a drug dependent person and 2) the substance she was dispensing or giving away. Conn. Gen. Stat. §§ 21a-277 - 278 (1993 Supp.).

8. **Is Renee breaking any law even though she is not selling drugs herself?**

Even thought she is not selling drugs directly, Renee is violating several state and federal laws. She is violating 21 U.S.C.A. §841 prohibiting possession of a controlled substance with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense drugs and 21 U.S.C.A. §844 prohibiting simple possession of a controlled substance.

Renee could receive an increased sentence in accordance with

the federal sentencing guidelines as a result of using children in her scheme. Under 21 U.S.C.A. §859, the distribution of a controlled substance to a person under 21 year of age is subject to increased penalties. The United States expressed its concern with the importance of protecting children from drug trafficking under 21 U.S.C.A. §860, which imposes heavier prison sentences in cases involving the distribution or manufacture of controlled substances in the proximity of schools, playgrounds or youth centers. 18 U.S.C.A. App. 4 § 3B1.3 also provides for increased sentences in cases of abuse of one's position of trust, as in a drug trafficking defendant involving her daughter in the drug trade. U.S. v. Ledesma, C.A. 11 (GA) 1992, 979 F.2d 816.

Further, it is illegal in Connecticut to sell controlled substances. Renee is violating one of two statutes depending on the drug(s) she is selling and whether or not she is a drug dependent person. Conn. Gen. Stat. §§21a-277 - 278 (1993 Supp.).

9. Did Jim violate any law other than those regarding controlled substances?

Their heroin use is a felony under federal drug-control statutes. 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 prohibits possession of a controlled substance with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense such substance. 21 U.S.C.A. §844 prohibits simple possession of a controlled substance.

Jim transmitted the HIV virus to Andre through the shared needle. Connecticut has not yet dealt with this issue. Under the Model Penal Code, however, Jim's behavior could constitute simple or aggravated assault or the attempt thereof, or reckless endangerment; under certain extreme situations, it could be construed as murder. See Gene Schultz, AIDS: Public Health and the Criminal Law, 7 St. Louis U. Pub. L. Rev. 65 (1988); Roger N. Braden, AIDS: Dealing With the Plague, 19 N. Ky. L. Rev. 277 (1992). In some cases, it has been suggested that the HIV virus provides a deadly weapon. Cf. Brock v. State, 555 So.2d 285 (Ala. Crim. App. 1989).

10. Has the bartender or owner of Bulldog's Bar & Grill violated any law?

Any permittee who, by himself, his servant or agent, sells or delivers to any intoxicated person or an habitual drunkard an alcoholic beverage is in violation of Conn. Gen. Stat. §30-86. Additionally, both the bartender and owner will be liable for damages if Su, as a consequence of intoxication injures the person or property of another. Conn. Gen. Stat. §30-102 (1990). They could be liable to one person for up to $20,000 or to multiple persons for an aggregate amount not to exceed $50,000. Id. The statute requires certain procedures be followed in a timely manner in order to recover.

Lesson 2

CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS:
DRUG AND ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENSES
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT DATA OF 1990--CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

According to the Uniform Crime Report of 1990, 68% of the drug abuse violators were arrested for possession of heroin, cocaine or a narcotic derivative. A little over 31% of drug arrests were for the sale and manufacture of drugs.

Out of the 14,195,100 total number of arrests that occurred in 1990, drug abuse violations accounted for 1,089,500, driving under the influence comprised 1,810,800, and liquor law violations represented 714,700 of the total.

1981-1990 Ten Year Trend

Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations

In 1981, the total number of arrests for drug abusers under the age of 18 was 69,383. On the other hand in 1990, the total number was 50,435. This represents a 27.3% **decrease** in the number of arrests for persons under the age of 18. However, the number of arrests for persons over the age of 18 represent an 89.9% **increase** from 332,733 in 1981 to 631,932 in 1990.

Liquor Law Violations

For persons over the age of 18, the number of arrests for liquor law violations have dramatically **increased** to 61% from 218,079 in 1981 to 351,064 in 1990. However, the number of arrests for persons under the age of 18 has decreased to less than 0.4%.

♦ ♦ ♦

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990
A National Crime Victimization Survey Report, February, 1992

Percent Distribution of Victimizations by Perceived Drug or Alcohol Use by Offender:

- Of the **130,260** total rapes reported by victims to police, **49.8%** were believed to be committed by someone under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Of a total of **1,149,710** reported robberies, **24.2%** involved an offender under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Of **1,600,760** aggravated assaults committed **40%** were committed by people under the influence of drugs.
- Of the **3,128,130** simple assaults reported, **32.9%** were perpetrated by someone perceived to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Lesson 4

FEDERAL SCHEDULE (answers to handout 3)

DRUG	SCHEDULE
heroin	schedule 1
beer	not a scheduled drug
vodka	not a scheduled drug
nitrate	not a scheduled drug
amphetamines	schedule 3
caffeine	not a scheduled drug
marijuana	schedule 1
crack	schedule 2
scotch	not a scheduled drug
MSG	not a scheduled drug
cocaine	schedule 2
glue	not a scheduled drug

FEDERAL PENALTIES BY SCHEDULE FOR POSSESSION

SCHEDULE	MAX. PRISON	MAX. FINE	MAX. TOTAL
schedule 1	15 years	$25,000	15yrs + $25,000
schedule 2	15 years	$25,000	15yrs + $25,000
schedule 3	5 years	$15,000	5yrs + $15,000
schedule 4	3 years	$10,000	3yrs + $10,000
schedule 5	1 year	$ 5,000	1yr + $ 5,000
unscheduled drug	n/a	n/a	n/a

The penalty doubles if the defendant has a previous conviction for a schedule law violation.

In order for a drug to be a narcotic, it must be a derivative of opium. All narcotics contain opium or opium derivatives, ie: heroin.

Malt beverages such as beer are not included in the scheduling process. They are controlled by liquor laws.

Information from 21 U.S.C.A. § 841 (West 1981).

States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetamine
Alabama	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Alaska	sch 1A	sch 2A	sch 2A	sch 3A	sch 4A
Arizona	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Arkansas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	not listed
California	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Colorado	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Connecticut	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Delaware	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
D.C.	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2
Florida	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Georgia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1[1]	sch 2
Hawaii	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Idaho	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Illinois	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	listed under its act: the Cannabis Control Act, 56 1/2 §701 et seq	sch 2
Indiana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Iowa	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Kansas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 1
Kentucky	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Louisiana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Maine[2]	sch W	sch W	sch W	sch W & Z	sch W
Maryland	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 1
Massachusetts[3]	class A	class B	class B	class D	class B
Michigan	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Minnesota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Mississippi	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Missouri	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Montana	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

[1] Must have more than 15% THC (tetrahydrocannobinol), the chemical in the cannabis plant.

[2] Maine schedules its drugs under an alphabetical category: W, X, Y & Z. The schedules are similar to other state categorizations.

[3] Massachusetts calls their schedules classes, but they are the same thing.

States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetamine
Nebraska	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Nevada[4]	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Hampshire	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Jersey	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
New Mexico	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1 & 2	sch 2
New York	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
North Carolina	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	NC has a sixth schedule which incl. marijuana	sch 2
North Dakota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Ohio	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Oklahoma	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Pennsylvania	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Puerto Rico	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Rhode Island	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
South Carolina	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
South Dakota	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Tennessee	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 2, but only for certified patients under the Controlled Substances Therapeutic Research Act	sch 2
Texas	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Utah	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Vermont	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 3
Virginia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	not listed, but liquid marijuana or hashish oil is listed as sch 1	sch 2
Washington	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
West Virginia	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2
Wisconsin	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

[4] While Nevada does not specifically name drugs under its five schedules, but instead lists the specific tests to determine under which schedule a drug belongs § 453.2182 says that the state will use 21 USC as a guide for scheduling. The state merely reserves the right to reschedule any controlled substance as it sees fit according to the tests set out in 453.166, et. seq.

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States	Heroin	Cocaine	Crack	Marijuana	Amphetamine
Wyoming	sch 1	sch 2	sch 2	sch 1	sch 2

OFFENSE/SUBSTANCE	SENTENCE
First Offense: Cocaine - Possession With Intent To Distribute - 5 kg	• 7 or more years imprisonment, and/or • fine up to $50,000
First Offense: Trace of Heroin - Possession of 1 kg or more of a mixture with a small, but detectable amount of heroin	• 7 or more years imprisonment, and/or • fine up to $50,000
First Offense: Codeine - Possession - 200 mg	• up to 7 years imprisonment, and/or • up to $5000 fine
Second Offense: Marijuana - Possession - 50 kg	• up to 10 years imprisonment, and/or • fine up to $5000
Third Offense - Methamphetamine - Possession - 100 g	• 15 years imprisonment, and./or • fine of $100,000

Cite: Conn. Gen. Stat. § 21 (1990).

Current Federal Penalties:

Group 1 and Group 2: . . . person shall be sentenced to prison which may not be less than 10 years or more than life and a fine not to exceed 4 million dollars.

Group 3: . . . person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine not exceed $250,000 in the case of an individual.

Group 4: . . . person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, a fine not to exceed $500,000.

Group 5: . . . person shall be sentenced mandatory life imprisonment without release and fine not to exceed $8 million. Cite: 21 U.S.C. § 841 (1992).

Lesson 6 & 7

1. **What does DWI stand for?**

Driving while intoxicated.

2. **What does DUI stand for?**

Driving under the influence. Under §14-227a (a) it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. A person violates this section if he/she operates a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or while the alcohol blood content is 0.10 or more.

Under §14-227a (b) it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle while impaired. A person is deemed impaired when at the time of the violation his/her blood alcohol content is between 0.07 and 0.10.

3. **In terms of penalties, is being convicted of DWI more serious than being convicted of DUI?**

The penalties for driving while under the influence are more serious than those for driving while impaired.

4. **What are the penalties for being convicted of DWI? DUI?**

Section 14227a(i) states that any person who drives while impaired is guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine up to $500 (§53a-43) or imprisonment not to exceed six months (§53a-36) or both.

The penalties for DUI convictions are:

CONVICTIONS	PUNISHMENT
Section 14227a first conviction	• imprisonment for 48 hours to 6 months, or given probation which minimally includes 100 hours of community service and suspension of one's license for 1 year, and • a fine of $500 to $1000, and • may be sent to an alcohol education & treatment program.
second conviction within 5 years	• imprisonment for 10 consecutive days to 1 year, and • a fine of $500 to $2000, and • license suspension for 2 years, and • may be sent to an alcohol education and treatment program.
third conviction within 5 years	• imprisonment for not more than 2 years, 120 days of which are mandatory, and • a fine of $1000 to $4000, and • license suspension for 3 years, and • may be sent to an alcohol education and treatment program.
fourth and subsequent convictions within 5 years	• imprisonment for not more than 3 years, 1 year of which is mandatory, and • a fine of $2000 to $8000, and • license to drive permanently revoked, and • may be sent to an alcohol education and treatment program.

If an offender of section 14-227 (under the influence) is under 18, section 14-227a(j) mandates license revocation for the time period noted above according to which conviction it is or until the person becomes 18, whichever is longer. Under 14-227a (i) any person who drives while impaired commits an infraction. The penalty for an infraction is a fine up to $500 (53a-43) or imprisonment not to exceed six months (53a-36) or both.

5. **What is the penalty for refusing to submit to a breathalyzer test upon a police officer's reasonable request?**

Under §14-227b any person who operates a car on the highways of Connecticut consents to a chemical test of his/her breath. If a person refuses the test his/her license will be immediately revoked for 6 months for the refusal, 1 year if this is a second refusal and 2 years if the offender has twice before had his/her license suspended under this section.

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6. **What must a person's blood alcohol content (BAC) be before he/she is legally intoxicated?**

Under §14-227a a BAC of 0.10 or more indicates legal intoxication.

7. **The legal limit for blood alcohol is lower for persons under the legal drinking age of 21. True or False?**

False. There is no separate statute that makes the legal limits for minors lower than adults, and since §14-38 makes reference to §14-227a in relation to minors it can be presumed that the blood alcohol concentration requirement is the same.

8. **An open container of alcohol can be in your car if you are 21 or over. True or False?**

In Connecticut §53a-213 makes it illegal for a person to drink alcoholic liquor while driving.

Section 14-111a makes it illegal for persons under the legal drinking of age 21 to possess alcoholic liquors in motor vehicles. Under §14-111a if one is caught with the alcohol in the vehicle and knew about the alcohol the individual's license can be suspended for up to 60 days.

Connecticut Law

Lesson 9

Although the drinking age is 21 in all 50 states (meaning specifically that the sale of alcohol to minors is prohibited), the laws on teenage drinking vary from state to state. The laws vary in regard to whether they include prohibition of the purchase of alcohol, the attempt to purchase alcohol, the consumption of alcohol and the possession of alcohol. According to the **March 11, 1993 Safety Recommendation report of the National Transportation Safety Board,**

- Five states (DE, FL, MT, NH & NY) and the District of Columbia do not prohibit the purchase of alcohol by minors.
- West Virginia and the District of Columbia do not prohibit public possession of alcohol by minors.
- 23 states (AK, AR, DE, DC, FL, GA, RI, IL, IA, LA, ME, MD, MI, MS, MT, NV, NH, NY, SC, TX, UT, VT, VA) do not prohibit minors from attempting to purchase alcohol.
- 21 states (AR, CO, CT, FL, GA, HI, IA, KY, LA, MA, MS, MO, NE, NH, NM, NC, OR, SC, VT, WV, WY) do not prohibit alcohol consumption by minors.
- 16 states (AR, CA, CO, HI, KY, LA, ME, MI, NM, NY, NC, OK, SD, VA, WA, WY) do not prohibit minors from misrepresenting their age in order to purchase alcohol.
- 19 states (AL, AR, CO, DE, DC, IA, KS, LA, MD, MN, MT, NJ, OR, PA, SC, UT, VA, WA, WI) do not prohibit minors from presenting false ID to purchase alcohol.

In addition, most states do no prohibit minors from driving with alcohol in their blood unless their blood alcohol content reaches the adult legal limit, which is .10 percent in most states. Fifteen states, however, have amended their laws to lower for minors the permitted blood alcohol content while driving. These laws vary according to the age under which minors must be in order for the lower blood alcohol content to apply. Here is the layout for state laws on blood alcohol content for minors while driving:

0.00 BAC	0.01 BAC	0.02 BAC	0.04 BAC	0.05 BAC	0.06 BAC
AZ (<21)	NJ (<21)	ME (<21)	RI (<21)	CA (<18)	GA (<18)
NC (<19)		MD (<21)	NH (<21)	NM (<18)	
OR (<21)		OH (<18)			
UT (<21)		VT (<18)			
WI (<18)					

A number of states have tried to cut down on teenage driving accidents by implementing nighttime driving restrictions. The following states have some form of curfew for teenage driving:

ID: minors <16 can drive during the daytime only
IL: minors <17 cannot drive between 11pm-6am Mon-Thur and 12am-6am Fri-Sun
LA: minors <15 cannot drive between 11pm-6am Mon-Thur and 12am:6am Fri-Sun
MD: minors <16 cannot drive between 12am-5am
MA: minors <18 cannot drive between 1am-4am
NY: minors <18 cannot drive between 9pm-5am
PA: minors <18 cannot drive between 12am-5am
SD: minors <16 cannot drive between 8pm-6am.